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The Story of
GLOUCESTER
The City

COMMEMORATING ITS EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY

GLoucester City

*Sprawled along the Delaware
Lies a city quaint and fair;
Quaint in architecture's style,
Fair in everything worth while.*

*Do you know her motley dress
Makes me oft sit up and guess?
Here the hoi polloi hold sway,
There Dame Fashion has her way.*

*Here a cottage neat and trim—
Concrete dream of her and him—
There St. Mary's lordly dome,
Here a bourgeois' humble home.*

*There an avenue or street
Easy on your tired feet;
Here a pathway may be seen
Rather tough on nerve and spleen.*

*There since time beyond recall
Stands a shop tonsorial;
For men "cut up" and me must shave
From the cradle to the grave.*

*Churches, fanes of classic lore
Dot the City by the score
Where science, muse and melody
Link in high festivity.*

*Whilst from ev'ry hearth and home
In the evening's gentle gloam
Radiating cheer and glee
Gleams the light of hostelry.*

*You can feel where'er you stroll,
Dear old Gloucester has a soul.*

—FATHER HENRY VERGEINER

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Last year Gloucester observed the 80th anniversary of its incorporation as a city. The observance lacked one thing, however; a permanent record summarizing our progress during those 80 years and touching upon our proud history as the place where colonization of New Jersey began.

The city government decided this year to supply that missing feature of our 80th anniversary. This booklet is the result. While handicapped by insufficient funds available for the purpose, we have endeavored to give the citizens of Gloucester, and future generations, a record of our City that will prove interesting and informative. A limited number of copies are available at City Hall.

Robert B. Luker

Chairman, Celebrations Committee

4107 NJ sub 35-

GLOUCESTER

★ THE CITY ★

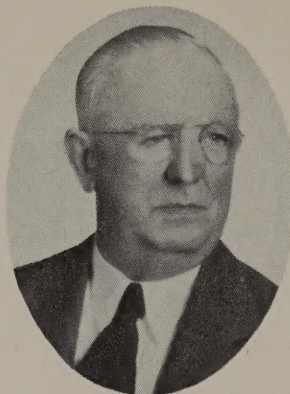


City Council on April 14, 1868 ordered the preparation of a Seal to be the official emblem of the new Corporation, as follows:

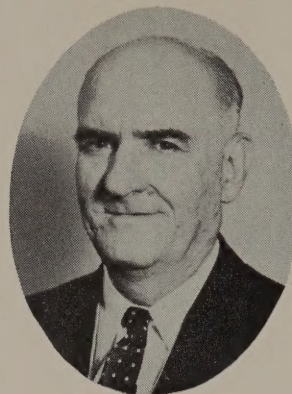
"A norman shield, on the field of which is depicted a star surrounded by rays, supported on the right by the Goddess of Liberty and on the left by the Goddess of Plenty. Crest spread eagle in whose talons appear an olive branch and arrows."

by A. CHARLES COROTIS

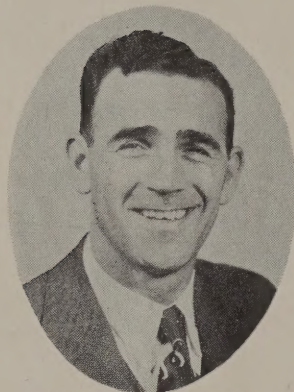
The Official Family



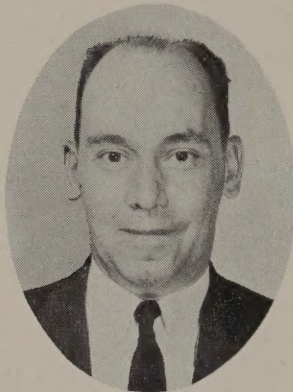
Philip V. Rea
Mayor



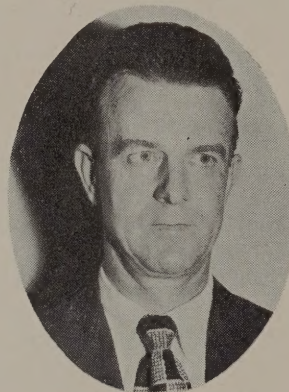
Frank J. McQuaid
President of Council



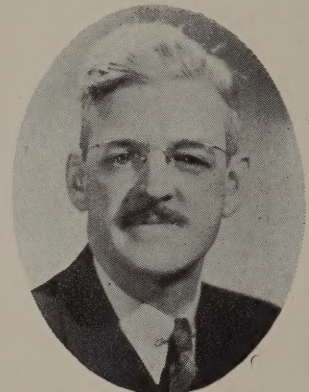
Howard J. Theckston
Councilman



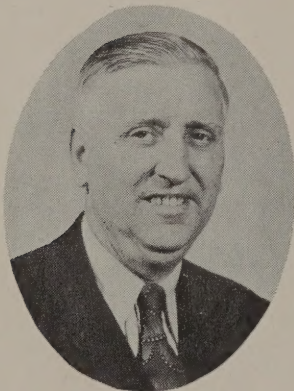
Robert B. Luker
Councilman



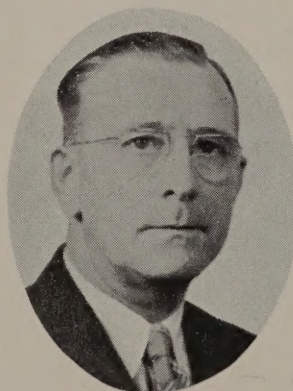
George K. Albertson
Councilman



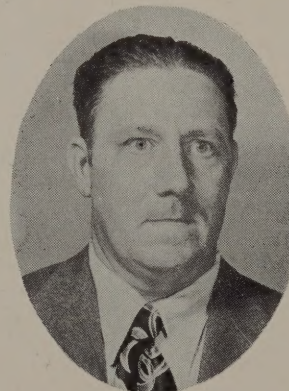
Frederick W. Floyd
Councilman



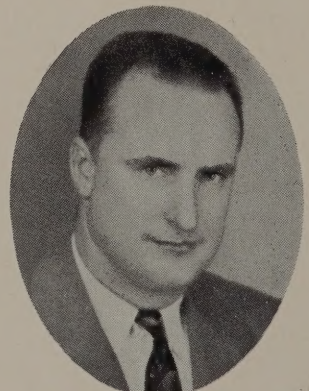
John J. Overnack
Councilman



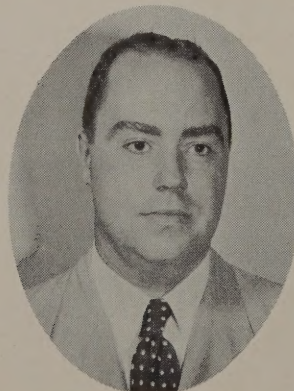
Norman W. Theckston
Councilman



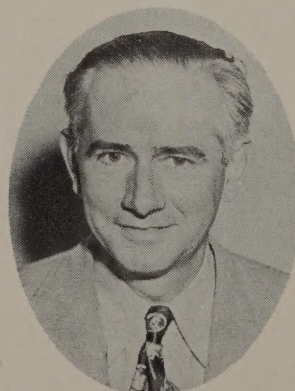
John Lincoln
Councilman



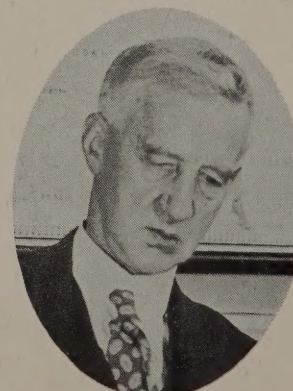
Frank C. Messenger
Councilman



William E. Hughes
Solicitor



Peter F. McGlade
Treasurer



Daniel J. Lane
Clerk

GLOUCESTER,

Name of Historic Renown Settlement of New Jersey began here

Gloucester!

A name to reckon with, a name of fame and power in old world and new for centuries, a name that has been recorded in history since the year 681, when Osric founded an abbey on the site of the present cathedral in Gloucester, England, then part of the Roman Empire.

Gloucester!

When the colonization of America began early in the 17th century, Gloucester was one of the first names transplanted to the new soil.

Over three centuries ago—in 1623, to be exact—the flags of two great European nations were hoisted in the new country, and the sites of both were Gloucester.

For that year, while the Massachusetts Bay Colony was settling a town on Cape Ann and calling it Gloucester, Captain Cornelius Jacobse Mey was turning his Dutch ship into Delaware Bay. Up the river he sailed, seeking the best location for a fort to begin colonization. For Captain Mey had been sent out by the Second West India Company of Holland to colonize a large tract of land upon the eastern coast of North America granted by the States General of New Netherlands.

Fort Nassau

Mey wanted to get as far as possible from the pounding ocean, sailed past the cape which bears his name, weighed anchor finally within the boundaries of present Gloucester City. He built Fort Nassau.

Leaving a garrison at Fort Nassau, Mey sailed up the Delaware to Camden, 57 years before William Cooper and Richard Arnold settled at the junction of the river and Cooper creek. Mey had seen the Cooper and called it Deer Creek because he saw the graceful animals there in such abundance.

Disaster met this first venture of Mey's, however; when he returned to Fort Nassau he found his garrison mas-

sacred by Indians, who then attacked his ship. He set sail for Holland.

Short-lived as was this first attempt to colonize Gloucester, it nevertheless gives to this community the distinction of being the first place in New Jersey settled by whites, only three years after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

Swedes Settle Here

If the Dutch gave up on Gloucester after Captain Mey's experience, another European country with visions of settling in the new world did not.

In 1677—still three years before the English came to Camden—the Swedes located a colony on the site of old Fort Nassau. They named the settlement Arwames, after the Indian tribe which occupied this whole area. Arwames it remained until 1686, when Gloucester County was established, stretching from the Delaware to the sea, including the present counties of Camden and Atlantic as well as Gloucester. Arwames became the county seat of this wide expanse, and changed its name to Gloucester Town.

By this time Quakers from the British Isles had become the majority in Gloucester Town, and the development of the community really began under the

leadership of such pioneers as Mathew Medcalf, Samuel and William Harrison, John Reading, Thomas and Richard Bull. The New Jersey Proprietors divided the colony into Tenth, of which Gloucester County was the third, and it became known as the Irish Tenth because of the predominance of settlers from Ireland.

Annually the leaders of the Third Tenth met under a huge tree on the riverfront in the present county park. A tablet marks the spot.

A Pleasant Century

For 100 years Gloucester Town flourished, with its inns and hostleries offering rest and recreation for visitors to the county seat. Famed Hugg's Tavern domiciled many Revolutionary War leaders, including Lafayette, who first won renown at the Battle of Gloucester. Betsy Ross was married at Hugg's.

The famous ship "Augusta" was sunk during an attack by the British fleet October 23, 1777, and its skeleton lies beneath the foundation of the county park building—at least what remains of it after generations of souvenir hunters have hacked away at it.

A disastrous fire in March, 1786, destroyed the court house and jail at King and Market Streets and it was decided to move the county seat to Woodbury. This shift caused Gloucester to decline in importance, and for 70 years afterward it was known only as a fishing town and a meeting place for clubs.

Gloucester's growth did not really begin until 1844, when Camden County was formed out of Gloucester County. It then was part of Union Township, which was allotted to Camden County. Although unsuccessful in a bid to become the seat of government of the new county, the advent of industrial establishments and the presence of ferries and stage coach terminals developed the community. Farmers brought their produce over Jersey Avenue to the ferry which took them to Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

By 1868 Fort Nassau-Arwames-Gloucester Town had outgrown its past and was ready for cityhood and its own separate identity.

COP WAS LAMPLIGHTER

The first regular policeman to be appointed was John O'Neill, who also had to serve as lamplighter, for a salary of \$30 per month. When this appointment was made, October 24, 1870, the governing body required a bond of \$2000, and the bondsmen for O'Neill were Mathew Butterly and Philip Smith.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY DOES FINE JOB

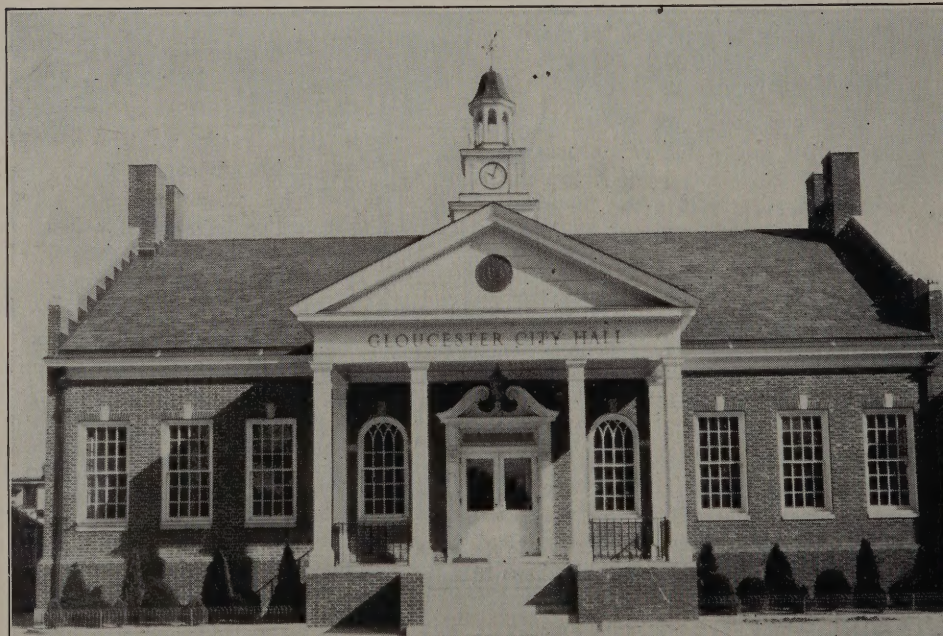
Great credit is due the local Historical Society for keeping alive the proud past and pioneering spirit of Gloucester. Each year the Society sponsors an exhibit at City Hall, with relics and mementos of Gloucester's earlier days displayed for all to see.

The officers of this active organization are: president, Frank O. Stetser; vice presidents, Albert J. Corcoran, Harry F. Green and Mrs. J. F. Byrns; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Cheeseman Fray; secretary, Edmund G. Whittington.



A nostalgic memory to many Gloucesterites is this old City Hall that served the City for many years before giving way to progress and modern improvement. It was suitable for Gloucester's early days, but inadequate for the bustling, hustling city of today.

November 2, 1940, was a red-letter day in Gloucester. Amid appropriate exercises, the new City Hall and Fire House, built with local and federal funds as a WPA project, was dedicated. Located at 313 Monmouth Street, it is a handsome building, laid out for maximum utility. The City Administration which sponsored the project was headed by John F. Gorman as mayor and Albert H. Wood as president of Council and included Councilmen Joseph E. A. Bastien, A. D. Koenemann, John E. McLean, Frank J. McQuaid, James N. Rafferty, Michael A. Schules, H. G. Stiles and John E. Venables; City Clerk Daniel J. Lane, Treasurer Peter F. McGlade and Solicitor Vincent DeP. Costello.



SAGA OF A CITY

Gloucester had ups and downs --- now flourishes

From its proud role as county seat of far-flung Gloucester County for an even 100 years, Gloucester had become merely a part of Gloucester Township, then, when Union Township was formed in 1832, was shipped along as part of the new municipality, transferring with Union from Gloucester County to Camden County in 1844.

In 1868 the State Legislature authorized the creation of Gloucester as an entity of its own, and it was incorporated as a full-fledged city, the only one in Camden County outside Camden. Its population then was 3682; the last official census in 1940 placed it at 13,672, third largest in the county. Its area comprises 2.22 square miles.

Governed originally by a mayor and six councilmen, the Council was increased to nine by legislative action in 1871, and remains nine today.

The City was divided into two wards in 1882. A third ward was created in 1926 when Gloucester Heights was annexed from Haddon Township. An earlier annexation brought part of Center Township to Gloucester.

Gloucester had only one school in 1868, a brick building erected at Broadway and Monmouth Street in 1859 at a cost of \$7,000. It replaced the original log cabin school built in 1830.

Second School Built

During the year the city was incorporated, a second school was added at Cumberland and Ridgeway Streets. Today it can point with pride to seven fine public schools and two splendid parochial schools, with a total attendance of 3,000, led by Gloucester High and St. Mary's High.

Gloucester always has been known as a church community. The Church of England was established here in 1722, the Methodist in 1839, Church of the Ascension in 1847, Roman Catholic in 1849, Presbyterian and Baptist in 1867 and Lutheran in 1905.

Industrially, the city's growth was touched off by its incorporation. Although the Gloucester Gingham Mills had been established in 1859 and John C. Stinson and George W. Dickensheets

opened their lumber yard in 1866, Gloucester still was regarded more as a recreation and fishing village than an industrial city until 1868. Then the first government buildings, including the post office, and the water works were built.

David S. Brown, leading industrial pioneer, built his Argo Mills, and followed up rapidly with the Ancona Printing Plant, the Mill Blacks, the Terra Cotta Works and the Gloucester Gas Works.

Welsbach Came in 1882

The year 1882 brought the nationally known Welsbach company to Gloucester, where it thrived for 40 years as manufacturer of gas mantles until Thomas Edison undid the industry with his development of the electric light.

Early in the present century the Breslin Rug Mill settled here. In 1917,

25 Mayors

Gloucester has had 25 mayors in its 81-year existence as a city:

1868-69—Samuel D. Mulford
1869-70—Charles R. Collings
1870-72—Peter W. Adams
1872-74—S. T. Murphy
1874-75—David Adams
1875-78—J. L. Hines
1878-79—John Gaunt
1879-81—William H. Banks
1881-83—John Williams
1883-84—Fred Shindle
1884-85—William H. Banks
1885-86—Samuel Moses
1886-88—George C. Wynkoop
1888-92—Joseph O. Kane
1892-94—John R. Jackson
1894-1906—John Beaton
1906-12—John H. Boylen
1912-14—Robert Lincoln
1914-18—Patrick H. Mealey
1918-24—Walter S. Anderson
1924-28—James McNally
1928-32—Patrick H. Mealey
1932-34—Emerson R. Jackson
1934-36—Ernest M. Ritchie
1936-42—John F. Gorman
1942-46—A. D. Koenemann
1946-(?)—Philip V. Rea

at the outset of our participation in World War I, the Emergency Fleet Corporation allocated \$10,000,000 for the extension of the New York Shipyard plant into Gloucester and this expanded operation proved helpful to both world war efforts. World War I also brought the Pusey & Jones Shipyard here, later replaced by Lang Paper and Ruberoid.

Armstrong Cork, Hinde & Dauch, Sherwin Williams Paints, now replaced by Calco Chemical, Atlantic Refining were other large outfits to come to Gloucester. Others included the Nannette Manufacturing Co., the Carr Plush Co., John S. Trumpy Shipbuilding Corp., John R. Rodgers Tool Co., Gloucester Wool Co. Today there are 44 individual industries in the city, one of the most recent being RCA-Victor, which has taken over the Welsbach plant to manufacture television sets.

Thompson Started in 1869

Early in Gloucester's history as a city, it still flourished as a resort. In 1869 William J. Thompson opened his hotel at Gloucester Point and began operating fisheries. It wasn't until 21 years later that he built the racetrack which added to his patronage and profits, enabling him to erect the mansion on King Street that later was used by the U. S. Immigration Service and now by the Coast Guard.

Another noted sportsman was Patrick McGlade, father of City Treasurer Peter F. McGlade, who operated the Riverview Hotel at 5th and the river front, and was the largest owner of race horses in town.

As it developed industrially, Gloucester also expanded in a mercantile way, and in April, 1948, the Gloucester City Business Association was organized. It has dedicated itself to service to the public and to protection of business interests. The newest of local organizations, its membership already has passed the 80 mark.

Now in its 82nd year as a city, Gloucester offers much commercially, industrially and residentially. It is well situated, with convenient transportation; enjoys modern facilities, including a new City Hall and fire house, post office, bank, free library, parks and playgrounds, dental clinic, baby keepwell station, gymnasium and stadium, good potable water, excellent schools and churches, good police and fire protection, active, progressive clubs and organizations.

Rich in historic lore as it is, Gloucester still is a virile, forward-looking city.

The First Twenty-five Years

- 1868—Gloucester Town incorporated as Gloucester City. Samuel D. Mulford elected first mayor. School built at Cumberland and Ridge-way Streets.
- 1869—Gloucester Land Co., Henry N. Paul, secretary, donates \$750 to buy land for city hall. William J. Thompson opens hotel. Revolution-ary War frigate "Augusta" raised and moved to Gloucester.
- 1870—City hall completed at cost of \$20,000 on north side of Mon-mouth Street above Burlington.
- 1871—Charter amended, increasing number of councilmen from six to nine. Ancona Printing Co. opened by David S. Brown.
- 1872—Gloucester Iron Works opened. Gloucester City Savings Institu-tion opens.
- 1873—City Gas Works incorporated and erects plant.
- 1874—"Peanut Line" — Camden - Mt. Ephraim Railroad — constructed as far as Gloucester.
- 1875—Fire department organized after store is destroyed at Middlesex and Willow Streets. Disaster averted by steam-power and hose of Washington and Ancona Works.
- 1876—Centennial of Revolutionary War observed with appropriate exer-cises.
- 1877—New industries locate in Glouces-ter.
- 1878—Camden-Gloucester-Mt. Ephraim Railroad completed.
- 1879—First telephones installed.
- 1880—John P. Van Lear Post, GAR, formed November 13.
- 1881—John Williams Post, GAR, insti-tuted November 8 with 28 mem-bers.
- 1882—Welsbach plant opened.
- 1883—City divided into two wards.
- 1884—Water-works constructed at cost of \$85,000.
- 1885—Cyclone sweeps city, demolishing many buildings and injuring scores.
- 1886—Captain Joseph B. Stafford leads his Union Guards to dedication of Gettysburg Monument, May 28.
- 1887—Three native sons—Richardson, Shindle and Dunlop—lead Detroit to world's baseball championship.

- 1888—Gloucester City National Bank opens.
- 1889—Blizzard strikes March 11, with 10½ inches of snow and wind velocity of 60 miles an hour.
- 1890—Race track opened September 1.
- 1891—First electrically propelled cars operated.
- 1892—Camden - Gloucester - Woodbury Railroad Co. granted permission to lay tracks on Broadway.

First Official Family

Mayor—Samuel D. Mulford

Councilmen—Samuel Raby, John M. Pettit, Nathaniel W. Fernald, Wil-liam C. Mulford, William N. Brown, H. P. Gaunt.

Clerk-Recorder—Hugh J. Gorman

Solicitor—Peter L. Voorhees

Freeholder—Thomas Hallam

Pound Keeper—William B. Ellis

Overseer of Poor—Peter Rancom

Constable—Samuel West

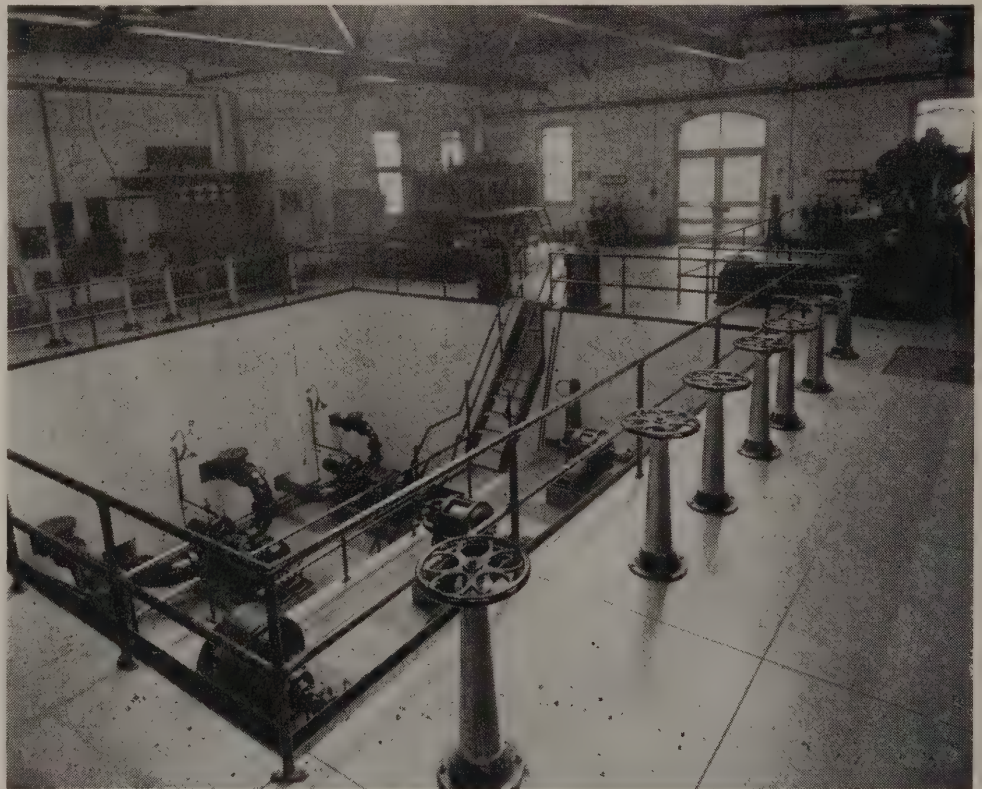
POTABLE WATER UNEXCELLED

"The water is so good!"

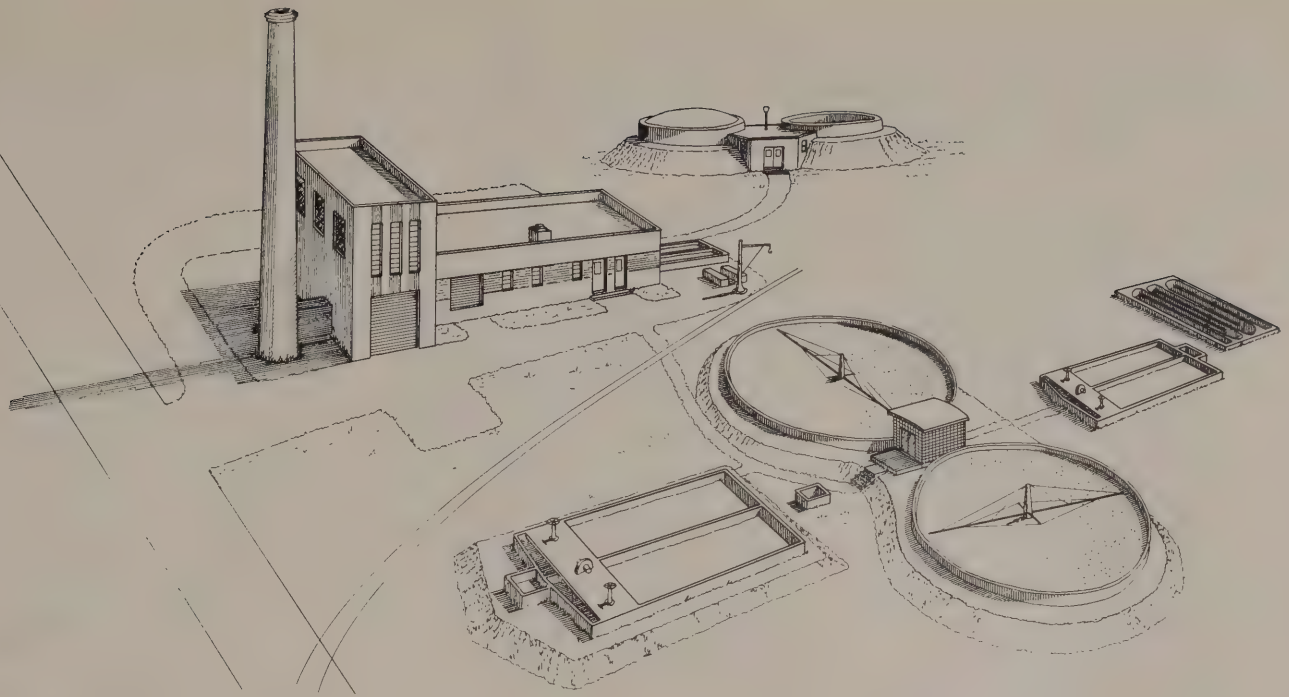
How often people in Gloucester thus exclaim, and, rightfully so, because the municipally owned and operated water plant does an excellent job of process-ing the water before it enters the home, and at rates lower than most commu-nities.

The present water plant was built in 1884 at a construction cost of \$85,000. Since that time water consumption has increased rapidly, and facilities to meet the demands have been added. Today's inspection of the plant reveals two die-sel engines, two generators, nine deep well pumps, 15 centrifugal pumps, eight electric motors, a switchboard, a blower and a compressor. Next to the plant is a million gallon capacity collecting res-ervoir, while a standpipe reservoir holds another 625,000 gallons of water.

Ten men are regularly employed at the water works, Joseph Keown being chief engineer. During the year ending January 1, 1949, 800,270,000 gallons of water were used, while the financial record ended the same period with a cash surplus balance of \$25,735. This indicates that the plant is not only a service to the City, but it is a profitable service, helping to carry the tax bur-den while meeting an essential need.



Gloucester's palatable potable water is taken for granted, but it takes a modern, well-operated plant to produce it. This is a view of the engine room of the city water works.



Sewerage Plant Construction to Start

State Approves Plans, City Names Commission

The architect's drawing reproduced above represents an important contribution to Gloucester's well-being, a plan of long standing now about to be translated into reality.

This will be Gloucester's new \$1,500,000 sewage disposal and incinerator plant, which recently was approved by the State and on which work will begin before the year ends. It will be located at the rear of the stadium facing Timber Creek, and will be part of an inter-state program to discontinue discharge of sewage and industrial waste into the Delaware.

Obviously it would be meaningless for Gloucester to spend an estimated \$1,500,000, to be financed by a sewer rental, for such a project while the larger cities of Philadelphia and Camden continued to dump untreated sewage into the river. Gloucester wisely refused to be stampeded into premature action, insisting that Philadelphia and Camden must clean up its house too. Under the terms of a compact among the cities, all are working together to cleanse the Delaware and perhaps restore it to the days when it was a pleasant, enjoyable stream, available for swimming, fishing and boating, and Gloucester was a popular pleasure resort.

With everything in readiness now and officially approved by the State Department

of Health, a Sewer Authority has been appointed by Mayor Rea and Council. It comprises former Mayor A. D. Koenemann, former Freeholder and Councilman Albert M. Molt, Councilman Robert B. Luker, Enoch Brown and Guy S. Scheetz. Councilman Norman W. Theckston is secretary-treasurer, William E. Hughes is solicitor, and Andrews & Gieseke are the engineers.

Local Civic Organizations

Civic, fraternal and service organizations in Gloucester include the following:

Arwames Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 37
Arwames Rebekah Lodge
Civic Betterment Association
Cloud Chapter No. 110, Order of Eastern Star
Cloud Lodge F.M. No. 101
Court Giese Catholic Daughters No. 439
Court Washington Foresters No. 99
Fathers Association
Gloucester City Business Association
Gloucester City Liberty Association
Gloucester Circle Lady Foresters
Gloucester Post 135 American Legion
Gloucester Post 135 Legion Auxiliary
Gold Star Mothers
Holy Name Society

FIVE DIRECTORS OF FREEHOLDERS

Gloucester has had many representatives on the Camden County Board of Freeholders since its incorporation as a city, but the longest service record belongs to Stokes Prickett, who represented the First Ward from 1910 to 1928.

Five Gloucesterites have served as director of the Board: Henry M. Harley in 1893; J. William Mullin, from 1938 until he died in office in 1940; Albert S. Molt, first director of the large Board, 1941-42; Howard J. Theckston, 1946, and William W. Messenger, director this year.

PRISON IRONS

Jailing and handcuffing people must have been profitable from some angle, as records indicate that the first prison, "ye logge house," had over 1700 posts with handcuffs.

Historical Society
Jr. Order O.U.A.M.
Knights of Columbus No. 674
Lions Club
O.U.A.M.
P.O.S. of A. No. 17
P.T.A., Public Schools
P.T.A., St. Mary's
Rotary Club
Sodality of the B.V.M.
St. Mary's Guild
Star of Promise O.S.B.
Townsend C. Young Post 3620
Townsend C. Young Auxiliary
Ye Olde Chapter D.A.R.
Young Men's Catholic Beneficial Society

Educational Systems Among Best

PUBLIC, PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS BOTH RATED HIGHLY

Last year, when Gloucester celebrated the 80th anniversary of its incorporation as a city, both public and parochial schools contributed to the celebration by presenting in story, picture and pageantry, the growth of the schools during those 80 years. The combined efforts of the faculties and students resulted in a magnificent production, and we review in summary here the highlights of those educational years.

In 1868 the Board of School Trustees employed about seven teachers, salaries of whom ranged from \$25 to \$50 per month. The first superintendent hired in 1877 at a yearly salary of \$200 toured the surrounding schools at intervals.

Now there are nearly 100 teachers in the public schools alone, and salaries range from \$2,200 to \$5,000 annually. The high school enrollment is 779, the elementary schools 1022, a total of 1801 students in the public school system.

The first school was a small log cabin, but in June of 1868 a small brick building was erected on Jersey Avenue. Oil lamps lighted the way, and coal stoves provided the heat, while the 3 R's were rigidly taught to the pupils.

Completely Equipped

Today students enjoy modern buildings, up-to-date lighting, oil heat, good equipment, proper supplies. Facilities include gymnasium, locker rooms, manual training rooms, libraries, radio and television sets, and a school system whose methods have received high academic ratings and approval by the Middle Atlantic Association of Universities and Colleges.

The public school system in Gloucester has reached a high level of training in all departmental subjects, and the principals of the schools try to emphasize the necessity for friendly cooperative relations between teachers and students. Subjects have broadened from from the 3 R's to approximately 60 different phases.

While the Father's Association and P.T.A. groups bring the home background to school, the Board of Education is the official governing body presiding over the school system. Officials and members for 1949 are: Walter Butler, president; John A. Lynch, vice president; Lewis J. Morton, secretary; Peter F. McGlade, custodian; Henry M. Evans, solicitor; David F. Brightbill,

superintendent; John P. Bernard, Walter Butler, Otto G. Klotz, George F. Cleary.

Parochial Started in 1858

The first Catholic school was opened in the Rectory Parlor of St. Mary's in 1858 by the Rev. James Daly. The enrollment was 26, and school was taught by Father Daly, a Mr. Timothy McQuaide and his nephew, a seminarian.

Meanwhile the enrollment increased, and about seven years later the rectory classroom was far too small for the students of St. Mary's. Father Daly undertook the construction of a two story brick school on Cumberland Street in 1865. A succession of lay teachers carried on the job of teaching. Records indicate that the enrollment at this time was 120, and the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, Father Daly's successor, erected a still larger building. It was the Rev. Egbert Kars who replaced Dr. Wiseman, and invited the Sisters of St. Dominic of Newburg, N. Y. to supply a permanent teaching staff here in 1873.

In 1886 a new Pastor was appointed, the Rev. Thomas J. McCormick. This dynamic priest visioned a great future development for St. Mary's, and by 1893 the present grammar school building at Cumberland and Sussex Streets was erected. In 1903 a wing was added to the school by the Rev. Charles J. Gieseke, and larger Convent accommodations were added.

Msgr. Bric Here 36 Years

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. E. Bric, Dean of this Catholic Diocese, came here in 1913 and established a commercial school, and as the grammar school enrollments increased to overflowing, he acquired two additional buildings to house primary grades.

Soon turning the commercial course into a four year high school course with two curricula, Msgr. Bric purchased the Berryman estate at Burlington and Monmouth Streets, and converted it into the present St. Mary's High School. He bought the property adjacent to this and equipped it as a library as his own personal gift.

St. Mary's still is growing, and nearing completion at the present time is a new, modern, \$300,000 edifice to be used as an additional school, with gymnasium and auditorium, new locker rooms, new kindergarten, music studio and classrooms.

The Convent has just been enlarged to accommodate the Sisters, as the teaching staff has increased to 25 Sisters of St. Dominic, headed by Sister M. Rose Carmella, O.P., Superior and principal of the schools. Enrollment at the close of June, 1949, consisted of 815 in the grammar school and 265 in the high school.

PIRATE BOOTY?

Gloucester is part of the legendary tales told about the pirate days along the shores of the Delaware, where Colonel Tom Forrest propagated the story of Captain Kidd's and Blackbeard's treasure being buried in this vicinity.

A source of healthful pleasure to the city's youth is this new gymnasium, located in the high school.



Recreational Facilities Abound

County Park, Martin's Lake, Corner Playgrounds

Gloucester long has been noted for its recreational and entertainment facilities, dating back to pre-Revolutionary times and continuing through the era of shad fisheries when the Delaware was more alluring than it is today.

Today, healthful recreation is provided mainly at the Camden County Park, built in 1929 on the banks of the river at King Street and Jersey Avenue, in a section steeped in historic lore; the Martin's Lake playground, dedicated September 7, 1940, by the then Gov. A. Harry Moore, and four corner playgrounds.

The county park includes a swimming pool of 650,000-gallon capacity, bathhouse accommodations for 2000 with ample room for meetings and dancing on the second floor, a completely equipped playground, tennis courts, driveways and 12 landscaped acres.

Razed to make room for the park was notable Hugg's Tavern, built in 1750 and scene of many famous events, including the marriage of Betsy Griscom to John Ross, November 4, 1773, by Squire Bowman. She was the Betsy Ross who made our first flag. Hugg's was known as the Surf House when it gave way to modern progress. A monu-

ment of brick and stone taken from the tavern marks the site.

Much Historic Lore

At King and Market Streets abutting the northeast corner of the park was built in 1689 the first "goale logg-house" which served as Gloucester County Prison. In 1796 a court house was ordered constructed, but it was 1715 before it was erected and on the site of the present park were established the stocks, pillory and whipping post. Fire destroyed the buildings in 1786.

Under the foundation of the bathhouse is the 64-gun British frigate "Augusta," set afire in 1777 during the attack on Fort Mercer while the Battle of Red Bank was being fought on land. The man-of-war foundered near the Jersey shore. Under water for a century, it finally was raised and towed to the Gloucester beach to be exhibited. Pieces of the Augusta's oak ribs form caissons for a cannon mounted in the park.

To the north of the bathhouse stands a buttonwood, replica of another which withstood the ravages of time for over 100 years. The Proprietors of New Jersey's Third Tenth met each year under the original buttonwood, and for many

years their survivors carried on the tradition. A tablet commemorates the settlement of Gloucester's famed "Irish Tenth."

On the river side of the bathhouse is an old elm tree planted by Ye Olde Gloucester Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Near it is a tablet commemorating the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth.

Well Represented

The late LeRoy A. Goodwin was an original member of the Camden County Park Commission created by Legislature in 1929 and served 10 years. He was president of the body, and was instrumental in bringing the Commission's first project to Gloucester. Incidentally, the current president also is a Gloucesterite, former Mayor Ernest M. Ritchie. Henry M. Evans, also of Gloucester, is solicitor.

A field in the northern section of the city which was dedicated for the use of

2 TEACHERS SERVED 53 YEARS EACH

Gloucester's public school system produced two teachers who served more than half a century.

Back in 1950 a Miss Priscilla Redfield joined the faculty. She continued faithfully until 1903, when she resigned, and died within the year.

Miss Redfield's 20th century counterpart was Miss Rose McBride, who taught here from 1896 until her resignation this year, shortly after which she also died.

Martin's Lake playground is a popular year-around rendezvous for children, and in addition has many facilities for adult enjoyment, including band concerts, street dances and holiday festivities.



the Navy during the war, is still used as a ball park. It is "Edwards' Field," named in honor of Lieut. Henry I. Edwards, U.S.N. Ret., who completed 45 years of service in the Navy, and who organized and operated successfully the Gloucester City Defense Council.

Public demonstrations, such as baseball, football, soccer games and track meets, are held at the stadium. Started as a W.P.A. project, this field saw completion under the direction of the Stadium Commission, members of which are, Walter Butler, John A. Lynch and Dr. Otto Klotz, representing the Gloucester City schools; John Lane and Ralph Bracken, representing the Memorial Club; John F. Gorman and Albert Agar, representing St. Mary's School. The major part of the upkeep of the stadium is made possible through an annual budget appropriation.



This 65-foot aerial ladder truck, part of Gloucester's modern fire-fighting equipment, was officially housed during history-making exercises which marked the dedication of the new Fire House combined with City Hall.

The Development of Public Safety

In 1875 disaster struck Gloucester City when a store located at Middlesex and Willow Streets was destroyed by fire. The flames were fought by steam power and hose of the Washington and Ancona Works. This catastrophe inspired the organization of the first fire company here.

As the population increased, more men were induced to join the volunteers, and today's record reveals 100 firemen on the list. In addition, eight men are regularly employed and work under Chief Walter J. Klaus.

The purchase of fire equipment began with hand pumps and a simple wagon carrying hose. Fire prevention equipment in this community reached a high level with the purchase of a Seagraves 65-foot aerial ladder in 1940, and a 750-gallon pumper this year. The four fire companies now active are equipped with four pumpers, one aerial ladder, all necessary auxiliary equipment such as oxygen tent, life saving boat, etc., and a modern ambulance. The ambulance was originally purchased by the American Legion and this organization conducts an annual ambulance drive. Three paid drivers are supplied for the ambulance by the City. This equipment combines to promote quicker, safer, better service at all times.

Mounted Police

Paralleling the record of the Fire Department, organized police protection came with the advancement of the City. In the earlier days the policeman had his assigned territory or "beat" as it was known, and this he surveyed on foot many times a day. At the turn of the century the mounted police became popular, and Gloucester City secured

Fire and Police Departments Efficient—Well Equipped

a horse which was used for tours of duty.

James W. Smith is Chief of the 19-member police force. The department has two new police cars equipped with the latest radio call controls. This radio system, which is tied in with Camden's, makes possible the relay of calls to all counties south of here, on an eight-county hook-up basis. A motorcycle is

used for spot checking. The job of maintaining order, preventing crime and insuring safety characterizes the policemen's duties.

Pension System

In 1938 The Police and Firemen's Pension Fund Association was inaugurated by referendum of the people. At present, two former policemen, and five widows of police or firemen are receiving pensions. In 1948 the total amount of pension paid out was \$5,961, while \$38,381 is in the reserve fund for future obligations. The fund is administered by a commission comprising Mayor Philip Rea, Peter F. McGlade, Henry A. Hancock, Louis E. Bastien and George W. Thorpe.

Complying with the regulations of the new State Constitution, a municipal court has been established. Charles C. Cogan is the first appointed municipal judge, with Mrs. Rosemary West serving as clerk and Archibald Gray as violations clerk.

LAMP POSTS BOUGHT

June 28, 1870, a motion was passed to purchase 81 lamp posts for the City to light the streets, at a cost of \$261.95. Today it costs approximately \$20,000 annually to keep the street lights burning. And it's well worth it!

Built as part of the new City Hall is the modern Fire House, with automatically controlled doors, ample space for apparatus and ambulance, kitchen, recreation room and shower rooms. Its dedication was a gala event, one of the features being a huge parade in which scores of units from miles around participated. The officers of the Gloucester City Fire Department at the time of the dedicatory ceremonies were Lewis Hammill, chief; George Storms, president; Thomas Middleton, vice president; Harry Lipsett, secretary, and Walter E. Klaus, treasurer.



WHERE HEALTH IS WEALTH

City looks after Well-Being of its Citizens

The promotion of mental and physical health in the community is best demonstrated in Gloucester City through the operations of the Baby Keep-Well Station, the Dental Clinic, and the newly instituted Foot Clinic.

Two graduate registered nurses, Miss Miriam Rafferty and Miss Dorothy Brandt, conduct the Keep-Well Station in addition to making visits to the schools for periodic examinations of the children. At the Station during the past year, 768 babies visited for check-ups, while 328 were seen by Dr. J. V. Connell. Approximately 150 immunizations were given during this same period, and over 3000 home visits were made by the nurses.

Mrs. Nellie M. Cross, dental assistant, reports that more than 8000 patients have received treatment at the Dental Clinic since its inception in 1940, while these patients brought the total units of work completed, extractions, fillings, etc., well over the 14,000 mark. Both

public and parochial schools are rendered treatment at this center where work is presently being done by Dr. Frank L. Reiter, and supervision is administered by Dr. James L. Hughes.

The Foot Clinic is open on the third Wednesday of each month, employing Dr. Keith Haines, who makes examinations and prescribes treatment for any defects. Gloucester City is one of the first communities in the state to install this service, and more than once Gloucester has been commended by the Department of Health of New Jersey for its progressive, continuous cooperation with welfare projects.

Members of the Board of Health for 1949 who administer these programs are Allen M. Hubbs, president; Mrs. Catherine Flynn, Adolph Pryzwara, Charles H. Haas, Albert J. Gifford, Michael J. Callaghan and William Costello. William E. Hughes is solicitor, Peter F. McGlade, treasurer; Aloysius L. McElhone, secretary, and J. Wilbur Smith, plumbing inspector.



The Baby Keep-Well Station is located in City Hall, and offers free, expert health service to Young Gloucester.

A Real Community Of Churches

Gloucester City holds the proud distinction of having one of the highest ratio of churches per population.

Eleven in number, these houses of worship are credited with contributing much to the record of law and order prevailing in the city. No major crime is known to have been committed in Gloucester.

Listed below are the churches of Gloucester and their respective pastors:

First Methodist Church

Monmouth Street

Rev. A. S. Kearney, Minister

Second Methodist Church

8th and Division Streets

Rev. R. K. Hill, Pastor

St. Mary's R. C. Church

Atlantic and Monmouth Streets

Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. E. Eric, Pastor

Highland Park Methodist Church

Highland Blvd. and Orlando Ave.

Rev. L. McNelia

First Church of God

Baynes Ave. and Market St.

Rev. H. B. Huntsinger, Pastor

Pilgrim Holiness Church

Bergen St., East of Brown

Rev. E. L. Zaby, Pastor

Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church

4th and Powell Streets

Rev. Ian F. Tarbet, Pastor

Church of the Ascension

Sussex and Ridgeway Streets

Rev. Walter B. Reed, Rector

First Presbyterian Church

Burlington and Monmouth Streets

Rev. Theron Hewitt, Pastor

First Baptist Church

Monmouth and Atlantic Streets

Rev. Lorient D. Bozorth, Jr., Pastor

Gloucester Heights Methodist Church

Nicholson Rd. and Oxford Ave.

Rev. William R. Rodgers

WHITMAN INSPIRED THOMPSON

Some old timers hold that Billy Thompson's inspiration to make Gloucester grow came primarily from his good friend, the poet, Walt Whitman, who wrote about Camden, "In a dream I saw a City Invincible." Thompson made the planked shad dinner famous.

The carnival spirit which prevailed at the opening of New Broadway is indicated by these two photos. It was a big day for Gloucester, and symbolized the progress that has marked the City's development.



1778 BATTLE OF CAMDEN FEATURED GLOUCESTER MILITIA

When in 1778 General Washington ordered "Mad Anthony" Wayne southward to gather cattle and horses for the Continental Army, the stage was set for the one time in Camden County's history that blood was shed on its soil by a foreign foe.

The Gloucester militia took a prominent part in the action on March 1, 1778 which saw Wayne's troops and their cavalry led by Count Pulaski engage outposts of Lord Howe's forces. The British were in possession of Philadelphia and had troops on this side of the river. The Gloucester soldiers held and since the War of Independence, Gloucester never has failed to contribute its share to the nation's fighting forces.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, the Union Guards of Gloucester under Captain Joseph B. Stafford, offered their services at once. A day later

the Anderson Guards under Captain John P. Van Lear joined. Van Lear was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1862 and was killed with 38 of his men on May 5 at the Battle of Williamsburg.

In 1846 Captain William Stillings, who had served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Seminole War of 1838, was sent with his command to Mexico under Gen. Winfield Scott. He took part in the triumphant march on Mexico City which ended the Mexican War.

It was natural that the two world wars should see Gloucester's sons doing their part, and they did, magnificently and heroically. More than 1500 Gloucesterites saw service in the recent war.

DUELING DAYS

William Cobbett and Matthew Carey are reported to have fought a duel for personal reasons about 1790, in the vicinity of what was then known as "the Gloucester Camden area."

V. A. OFFICE RENDERS VALUABLE SERVICE

The Veterans Assistance Office, located at Broadway and Monmouth Street, is the service contacting agency of V.A. for Gloucester, Brooklawn, Bellmawr and Mt. Ephraim. Open two nights a week, it was first organized in 1943 for the purpose of helping servicemen, veterans and their families with various problems arising during or after their terms of enlistment.

Under the direction of an executive board, actual "on the job service" has been rendered by various service officers, foremost among these being Albert J. Gifford and William Hoover, who conduct the business of the office with the assistance of volunteer stenographers and typists acting on different evenings as secretaries.

John Rushton, representative of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has rendered continuous service by advising veterans on their insurance problems. As a result, much G.I. insurance was converted or retained, instead of lapsing.

The consulting physicians are Drs. J. V. Connell and Charles L. S. Brennan, while Peter F. McGlade, city treasurer, is custodian of the Veterans Assistance Office funds. All personnel services are voluntary, without compensation. Office operating expenses are paid by the City.

FIRST ROAD LAID OUT IN 1712

Gloucester's first roads were Indian trails, and it wasn't until 1712 that settlers along the headwaters of Timber Creek surveyed a road to Gloucester Town, using part of the old Burlington-Salem Road lying east of Mt. Ephraim Pike.

In 1763 the Legislature authorized a road which bridged Newton Creek, touched the old court house in Gloucester, went eastward to the log school house, turned southward over Little Timber to Big Timber Creek at the eastern sector of what is now Brooklawn.

The Perth Amboy-Burlington-Salem Great Road, once the only avenue of communication between East and West Jersey, bridged Timber Creek and went on to Woodbury without touching Gloucester.

In the middle of the 19th century the turnpike era began, and in 1853 the Gloucester Plank Company built Camden County's first wooden highway along what is now Broadway.

The improvement of Broadway has given Gloucester a fine network of modern roads today. Jersey Avenue also has been widened and repaved. The safety zones installed at Monmouth Street are the first of their kind used in the state.

Completed on August 20, 1949, was the surface treatment and paving of Mary Street and Daly Street. The streets were shaped, while the lower end of Mary Street had an application of 3 inches of bituminous concrete from the turn to the end. Also on Daly Street, the entire intersection had 3 inches of concrete. The cost of this work is assumed by current budget appropriations for streets and roads.

The steady growth of a community necessarily places bigger demands on the street department. Refuse increases and trash and garbage must be collected regularly. This is an important service too often overlooked by many people.

Today in Gloucester City there are 16 men on the street department, under

the supervision of Edward McGuire. Three open garbage trucks were recently replaced by one Leach Packmaster, and two Leach Refuse Getters, most modern in appearance and operation. The department keeps two street sweepers in daily circulation while two additional trucks are maintained for miscellaneous street work.

Repairs to roads, sidewalks, sewers,

etc. are duties that must be handled by this department. Members of City Council recently passed an ordinance covering the separation of garbage from trash, and the contract for collection of garbage is given out each year to the highest bidder. This procedure makes the garbage collection a profitable operation of the municipality, and avoids all costs involved to dispose of it.



There are among us quite a few old-time residents who remember this scene of old Broadway . . . but—



There are few who will forget the exercises that marked the official opening of New Broadway, widened and repaved, in 1943. To World War II Veteran Andy Nolan went the honor of cutting the ribbon on that historic occasion. Andy is flanked by State Highway Commissioner Spencer Miller, Jr., and former Mayor and Sheriff John F. Gorman.



This aerial view shows a section of Gloucester's waterfront industry which is so indispensable to the City's progress. Industry provides employment for a large segment of Gloucester's population, and at the same time constitutes a substantial part of the taxpaying ratables to support the cost of government and general municipal services.

Ferry Service Started in 1695

The need for communication across the river with Philadelphia was recognized early, and in 1695 John Reading began operation of a ferry between Gloucester and Wicaco on the Pennsylvania shore.

Reading's "wherries," as Gabriel Thomas called them in his quaint history published in 1698, brought young folks to Gloucester to gather strawberries, cherries and mulberries. He plied the river until 1707, when the industry passed from his hands to a succession of other owners, among them Joseph Hugg, who built the famous hotel bearing his name.

Service lagged during the Revolution, and in 1816 Mayor Robert Wharton of Philadelphia re-established service between Gloucester and Greenwich Point. Horse-treadmill boats were used until the Mayor's nephew, Robert Wharton Sykes, introduced steam on the line in 1835.

Ten years later, Captain Richard Loper obtained the line and began running boats to Almond Street, Philadelphia. Gloucester's fame as a pleasure resort increased business and a number of large boats were built and named after popular race horses of the day. Loper became associated with the famous Delaware River captain, Wilmon

Whilldon, in the early 1860's. When he died in 1869 his son-in-law, William M. Farr, took over operations with A. Heckman, and under them the business prospered.

Huge crowds of Philadelphians flocked to Gloucester, which was a veritable oasis for pleasure seekers, and Farr and Heckman began building the celebrated double-deckers with passenger capacity up to 2000. The Gloucester Ferry Company flourished many years. It dissolved in 1923.

FIRST BUSINESS

TOLL ROADS

With New Jersey recently having established a Turnpike Commission it is interesting to note that the original minutes of the first meeting of Gloucester City on March 13, 1868, refer to the first business transacted as follows:

"Having been informed that there was a dangerous wash on the Turnpike of the Camden and Woodbury Turnpike Co. a few yards above Market Street, it was agreed, on motion that a committee of one be appointed to notify said Company that said place was in a dangerous condition and needed repairs. Dr. William C. Mulford was appointed on said committee."

CITY HAS 55 INDUSTRIES

Industries comprise an important part of Gloucester's life. With the advantage of riverfront location, proximity to metropolitan areas, accessibility of good labor supply and fine transportation facilities, prospects for continued development of the City's industry are exceptionally good.

There are 55 active industries at present. The list follows:

A. & M. Wolf	Keim, Walter Co.
Air Reduction Co.	Keystone
Atlantic Ice Mfg. Co.	Sharpening
Atlantic Refining Co.	Koppen, Al
Armstrong Cork	Korman Wraps
Brown & Finch	Lightman Motors
Burns, John Co.	Marshall, T. M. Co.
Calco Chemical	Mastronardi's
Carr Plush Co.	Mealey & Son
Central Plumbing	Nannette Mfg. Co.
Chamberlain Co. of America	National Machine Co.
Denner's Dairies	New York Shipyard
Duffield Machine Co.	Perkins, Joel & Son
Economy Motors	Plotnick, Frank Co.
Foster's Laundry	Quigley, J. R. Co.
Friendship Dairies	Ragen Transportation
Gallagher Bros.	RCA-Victor
Gloucester Auto Body	Rogers, John M. Co.
Gloucester Buick	Ruberoid Co.
Gloucester Meat Packers	Saslo Transportation
Gloucester Spinning Co.	Scott Powell Dairies
Gray & Godshall	Security Transportation
Haddon Mills	Seven-Up Bottling Co.
Harshaw Chemical	Shindle Furniture Co.
Heitzman, Wm. G.	Smith & Chew
Hinde & Dauch	Wood Turning
Johnson Machine Co.	Stinson & Dickensheets
Kay Machine Co.	Willys, L. J.
	Young's Laundry

FOX HUNTERS

Hugg's Tavern was the famous meeting place for the Philadelphia Fox Hunting Club, which finally branched into the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

A Shilling Per 100

As services grow, so does tax structure

Originally Gloucester County, but Camden County for more than a hundred years now, was ordered to pay taxes by the Grand Jury at the February session of Court in 1687.

The record tells us that taxes, payable in money or produce, were at the rate of a shilling for every 100 acres of land, two pence for each head of cattle, two pence on each free man having neither land nor cattle, and an additional head tax of one shilling on all men not possessed of such property. An increase of double the amount of the tax could be distrained for in case of delinquency.

From the above we can see that the mechanics of paying taxes in a definite allotment form has a firm, early foundation. The County grew, and our review in these few pages points out the multi-growths of Gloucester City. Each new school necessarily brought additional cost, and in most cases debt, and the increases were met by increased taxation. Every development of our present city civilization had a price-tag attached to it, and budgeting developed into a real science, which it is as we know it today.

An audit of Gloucester's financial condition as of January 1, 1949, showed a current cash balance of \$188,855.26. Cash tax collections for 1948 were \$626,607.28, which was 94.94% of the total tax levy of \$659,973.40. Collections have been increasing steadily since 1933, when the percentage of current collection was 51.84%. The opera-

tions of the City for the year 1948 produced a surplus of \$70,170.46.

Reviewing the debt condition we find that the outstanding bonds were \$1,695,000 on January 1, 1949, \$75,000 of which will be paid during 1949. The general budget operating cost of the City was \$272,977.40.

The 1949 tax rate is \$6.48, and \$875,737 is anticipated revenue from 1949 collections, which money will be spent as follows:

Public Schools	\$263,514
County Government	\$154,997

Debt Service, Bonds and Interest	\$116,901
Capital Improvements, Fire Dept., Stadium, Street Improvements and Disposal Plant	\$39,624
General Government, Administrative, Executive, Legal and Insurance	\$67,024
Dept. of Public Safety	\$114,790
Police, Fire Pension Fund and Police Court	
Streets and Roads, Street Lighting, Contingent	\$79,108
Health and Charities, Celebrations, Library Relief ..	\$39,779

The Tax Office force is headed by Peter F. McGlade, tax collector and treasurer since 1935, and includes two clerks, Miss Helen Karn and Miss Margaret Wilson. Members of the Board of Assessors are Edward Ronan, Emmett Casey and John Carrigan.

LIBRARY SERVES DUAL PURPOSE

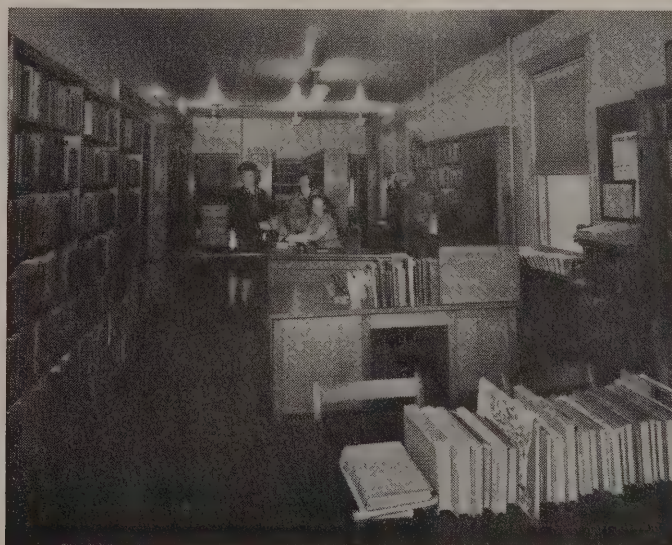
A factor both educationally and recreationally is the Gloucester City Free Public Library.

Housed in the Municipal Building at Broadway and Monmouth Streets, the library is up-to-date in every way, with an excellent collection of books, reference works and periodicals. A pictorial section is kept current, while large conference tables and a conference room are available for use.

The library, invitingly furnished, is

under the direction of the members of the Gloucester City Library Commission, and is an ideal place for quiet relaxation. The lending library circulates approximately 3600 books annually, and draws from the County Library for any book requested that is not stocked.

Gloucester City subsidizes this program by an annual budget appropriation, and pays the salaries of the two regularly employed librarians, Miss Ellen Young and Mrs. Alice Collier.



The well-stocked shelves of this free library attract Gloucesterites who hold cards entitling them to take out any of the thousands of books.

OLD DAYS RECALLED

From the "100 Years Ago in the Bulletin" feature of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, edition of June 8, 1949:

Gungle's Band has been engaged every fine afternoon, for the season, to perform at Gloucester Point. The lovers of really good music will appreciate the arrangement.

'ONLY 80 ?

The City's Young Yet'

John Owens, "Pop" Holmes were born before 1868

Antedating the birth of Gloucester City itself are two natives who enjoy the distinction of being the oldest members of Veteran organizations in Gloucester and among the oldest in the state.

John Owens, of 223 Somerset Street, at 92 is the dean. A charter member of Camp Farragut Sons of Veterans of Gloucester, he is best known for the model boats he has been building since 1901, to be launched each Memorial Day from the banks of the Delaware during Gloucester's annual celebrations.

Henry S. Holmes, of 3 N. Willow Street, known to the community as "Pop," is a veteran of three wars, a charter member of Townsend C. Young Post 3620, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

John Owens was born in Gloucester in 1857, 11 years prior to the incorporation of the City. His father, Charles, was killed in the Civil War, leaving his widow with several small children to raise. To help lighten the burden, young John was placed out as a "bound

boy" on a farm in Bridgeton, where he worked without any pay from 7 years of age until he was 21. Upon his release from the farm, he returned to Gloucester and has resided here ever since. Shipbuilding and carpentry were his vocation.

"Pop" Holmes was born in the 300 block on Ridgeway Street, December 9, 1866. One of the oldest veterans in New Jersey, he clearly recalls the days of the Indian War, 1890-92, when he volunteered for service to help subdue 5000 Indians on the warpath, one of the biggest outbreaks in the history of this country. He served under Capt. J. B. Kerr, K Troop, 6th Cavalry, traveling most of the time on foot or by horse.

Army life in the days when Chief Big Foot and Chief Sitting Bull led the Sioux, was quite different from the Army life we know today, take it from "Pop." Army pay was \$13 a month, and the Army diet consisted of salt bacon, hard tack, potatoes and alkali



Nearing 83, Henry S. "Pop" Holmes, Gloucester's Indian-fighter, is shown in his latest portrait.

water. Each soldier was given two blankets, one for himself and one for his horse, while western warfare was fought most of the time in knee deep snow.

When the Army under General Mills subdued this outbreak and drove the Indians into Mexico, the outfit "Pop" belonged to was officially rewarded and called the "Winners of the West."

Came the Spanish-American War and "Pop" helped to organize the Rough Riders, while his third hitch was served when he joined the Cavalry again, Co. "F of the Third" in the war with Mexico.

Participating in the anniversary celebration, "Pop" likes to tell the story of the old log cabin days, "when Gloucester had about 150 farm houses."

"It's wonderful to see the City today, and the developments that 80 years have brought about," he muses, adding: "Somebody must have done a lot of work in the meantime to give us what we have today. I'm glad I've lived to see it."

COOPERATIVE POLICING

Gloucester is particularly proud of the fact that its police radio control system, which is tied in with nine counties through Camden City, directly services police calls for all counties south of here, and makes no charge to the communities whose police departments receive this benefit. It is considered a promotion of public safety and crime prevention.

92-year-old John Owens is shown here with his 48th and—he says—last model boat which he built this year for launching in the Delaware on Memorial Day.



